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☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's past.—The General and other orders which appear in the Government Gazette of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST MARCH 1854.

Touching on the Coast and at the Cape if inducement offer.

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine A. I Frigate-built Passenger Ship "*VERNON*," 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander; has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1853.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT,

Calling at the Cape and Cochin, (and other Ports on the Coast, if inducement offer.)

MESSRS GREEN'S fine A. I. Frigate built Passenger Ship "SERINGAPATAM," 1000 Tons, H. J. GIMBLETT, Commander; has first-rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1853.

HOLDER & CO.

THE CHRISTIAN'S FAMILY LIBRARY, EDITED BY REVD. E. BICKERSTETH.

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The Church in the Middle Ages	3	12
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On the Attributes of God	3	4
Harmony of the Gospels	3	4
Calvin and the Swiss Reformation	3	12
Luther on the Psalms	3	4
Essays on the Church	3	4

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office, 28th January, 1853

CURE FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river, in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump of it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Salmoy Street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady near Gainsboro,' dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 2th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—Susan Doner, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(signed) ROBERT G BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipple
Chilblains	Sore throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff joints	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 5 Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA:—All Chemists in Calcutta; Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes & Co.; Bujgaires and Co., Madras. Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Ianee, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzareebaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co., Moughyr; F. Smith and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co. Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtygur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballa; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiana; and Juliundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlan; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Carseljee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse, and Nephew Agra.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s 1d. at 2s. 1½d. For docr Bills
6 months' sight, per Rs 2s. 1: 5-16thd. @ 6-16thd. For credit
ON CALCUTTA—at [Bills.
60 days' sight.....Rs. 99½
30 days' sight.....Rs. 99 9-16th I.
at sight.....Rs. 100
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight..... 100¼ @ 100½
at sight..... 100¾
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, 100 $—Rs 240 Nominal.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1000	each,	41 per cent. pm. Sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation	"	250	do.	Transfer book closed.
Commercial Bank	"	500	"	33 per cent prem. sales.
Agra Bank	"	500	"	40 per cent prem.
Bank of Madras	"	1000	"	1,000 25 per cent pm.
Apollo P. Com	"	12,500	"	12,000 20,000
Colaba P. Com	"			8875
Colaba L. Com	"	10,000	"	9,000
Bombay S. N. Com	"	510	"	400 58 pr ct. discr.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com	"	54-8 9		paid in Bombay, or £5 in England, 26 Rs. pm. each share sales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent transfer loan Rs. 113 for numbers registered for transfer @ 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1812-42 .. Rs. 103¾ per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1838-39 .. Rs. 103¾ per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 .. Rs. 104¼ per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43 .. Rs. 104 per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10: 34-16ths	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes	Rs. 10: 34-16ths	per 1000.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	per 100
Republican Dollars	Rs. 225	per 100
German Crowns	Rs. 215	per 100
Syree Silver	Rs. 104½ @ 104¾	pr 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	Rs. 17	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch	Rs. 16¼	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London	£2-15 at 2-17-6	per ton.
To Liverpool	£2-17-6 at £3	per ton.
To Calcutta	Nominal	per Rass.
To China	Rs. 15	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of Government Notes is 95 per cent., and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.... 2 per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do

N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000.

ARCHIVAL COPY

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10: 3-16ths	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes	Rs. 10 : 3-16ths	per £nom.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 234	per 100
Republican Dollars	Rs. 228	per 100
German Crowns	Rs. 215	per 100
Sycee Silver	Rs. 104½ @ 104¾	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	Rs. 16½	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch	Rs. 16	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London	£3	per ton.
To Liverpool	£3	per ton.
To Calcutta	Nominal	per Rass.
To China	Rs. 16	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months	6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes	4 per cent
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INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice	3	do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice	4	do do

N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 *or over Rs.* 50,000.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills	3	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills	7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper (not exceeding 3 months)	6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c. (not exceeding 3 months)	7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
do at 3 do do	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
do at 2 do do	2s.	do.
do at 1 do do	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
do at 1 day's do	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
On Scotland at 1 do do	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
On Ireland at 1 do do	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¼d.	do.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.

On deposits payable on demand	2 p. ct. p. an
On deposits withdrawable at 3 months' notice for which non-transferable receipts will be granted	4 per cent
On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 500—for which Bank Post Bills at 6 months' date including interest will be given	4 per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs. 50. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits may be given when lodged with the Bank or at any subsequent period. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under	7 per cent.
On do, above 3 do, and not exceeding 4 months	8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity, allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	6 per cent.
On other Securities	9 do

N. B.—Interest is charged on two-thirds of the extent of each Cash Credit granted, whether available of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight	2s.	0⅛d.	per Rupee
Do 3 do do	2s.	0⅜d.	"
Do 2 do do	2s.	0½d.	"
Do 30 days' sight	2s.	0d.	"
Do sight	1s.	11⅝d.	"

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

SELECTION.

THE VIEWS OF AN INTELLIGENT HINDU ON BENGALI SOCIETY, AND HIS TESTIMONY AS TO THE EFFECTS OF IDOLATRY, BRAHMINISM AND CASTE.

[*From the Calcutta Christian Advocate, November* 12.]

We have every now and then tokens of the improved tone of feeling amongst the better educated classes in this city on the many subjects interesting to the friends of Christian Missions,—tokens that the labours of the Educationist and the Missionary have not been in vain. Sometimes these encouraging things come to us in a verbal—at other times in a written and published form. Amongst the latter, is a lecture delivered by Babu Hur Chunder Dutt, delivered before the Bethune Society on "Bengali Life and Society." The author is an intelligent native, one of a family remarkable for their literary labours and for their intelligent views of men and things. We gather from the pamphlet that he has not much, if any, attachment to Hinduism in its orthodox forms, nor is he a Christian, though on some subjects, he writes with great force in the right direction. We are astonished indeed that one who has apparently travelled so far in the path of truth, does not go further, and we hope he may travel on in the same path, until he lands in the green pastures and by the still waters of Christian truth. We should have been gratified had the author given us an insight into the everyday life of Bengali Society, a task for which himself and his associates are specially qualified. We hope he will on some future occasion turn attention to this subject, which would be specially interesting to those who feel an interest in the people amongst whom they dwell, and for whose benefit they labour, and we urge this upon him the more, because he says that a good deal of incorrect information regarding the evils in Bengali Society has been given to the world, and he instances the case of Bengali female life, of which he says :—

"From certain passages in Ward and Macaulay, for instance, one would be apt to suppose, that Bengali women are worse than those of the conventional world of Wycherley and Farquhar, and Bengali men fit only for the realms of Pandemonium. So numerous, grave, and unqualified are the charges urged, so widely at variance with the truth are the statements made, that it is impossible to reconcile them with the general good sense of the authors named. I shall not quote passages. Suffice it to remark, that in more instances than one, even the most esteemed writers on Indian manners and Indian peculiarities have fallen into grievous errors, have deduced conclusions from insufficient data, and have drawn their assertions from the mint of their imaginations, rather than from the records of their memory."

The domestic establishment of a native is thus described:—

"A Bengali's house is as populous as a rabbit-warren. Brothers and half-brothers, and cousins of various degrees, live together. The head of a family has not only his own children to look after, but also his children's children. A male child (strange to say) is always regarded with greater solicitude, care, and affection, than a female. In fact, the birth of a girl is considered more in the light of a misfortune than otherwise. Forbodings of its future life fill the minds of its parent. The degradation and thraldom to which a Bengali woman is generally subjected, may perhaps justify this difference. Devoid of education and of wholesome moral training, and of every polite accomplishment, she is far from being, what she was originally designed by the Almighty to be 'a help meet' for her lord. Widowhood, instead of attracting sympathy and commiseration, calls down on the head of the unfortunate victim nothing but neglect, reproach, contumely, and disgrace. Well may the hearts of both father and mother, then, be anxious on the birth of a daughter, and shrink from such fearful pictures."

Of the daily life of his countrymen, he writes :—

"In the daily routine of a Bengali's Life, there is nothing very interesting. He is, as is to be expected, a late riser and late breakfaster. A thorough-bred Bengali seldom takes his first meal before two or three in the afternoon. The manner in which he sits to his meals is unique, and would appear very inconvenient to some foreigners, for who else but a Turk and Bengali would venture to remain cross-legged for half an hour or more, continuously? After the meal he invariably enjoys a short *siesta*. The evening is spent in playing on the *sheetar* or *tubla*, or if he has weightier affairs to attend to, in reading and writing, and the night (every Bengali holds the character of Lethargic in contempt) in quiet slumber."

On the Bengali Drama, he writes as follows :—

"The plays most frequently acted, treat of the amours of the lascivious Krishna and of the beautiful shepherdess Radha, or of the *liaison* of Bydya and Sundar. It is needless to say that topics like these exercise a baneful influence on the moral character of the auditors. They harden the heart and sear the conscience. For apart even from the superstitions with which they are interwoven, apart from the homage which is rendered in them to Kali, and Krishna, and Shiva, deities guilty of every imaginable vice, the dialogues and songs are not such as would give pleasure to a rightly constituted mind. The gesticulations, with which many of the characters in these *yatras* recite their several parts, are vulgar and laughable. One superiority the *yatra* certainly possesses over the *nautch*. In the former, although ladies of all ranks are eager lookers-on and listeners, females seldom enlist themselves among the Dramatis Personæ."

Of Bengali amusements, he speaks as follows :—

"Among Bengali games and amusements, the most popular and admired are the chess, the pasha, cards, angling, kiteflying, *guli-danda*, bulbul-fights, and a few others of small interest. In bulbul-fights, the excitement and 'tug of war' between the opposed parties of men (not between the puny combatants) is sometimes carried to a very high pitch. When two of these little birds, fly down into the arena and commence fighting with their wings and bills, the silence is so great, that if a pin were to drop, the sound would be distinctly audible. As one or other of the birds, however, precipitately wings its way back to its seat, the profound stillness is succeeded by loud vociferations. Great is the excitement, tumultuous the uproar. Handsful of money are thrown to the fortunate *khalipha*, and the discomfiture of the other party is complete. In bulbul-fights an umpire is invariably elected by common consent, to decide whether there has been fair play, and the wealthy portion of the native community are very often present. But as the cock-fights of 'merry England' have fallen into disuse, there is little doubt that, with the spread of English education, this idle pastime will also share the same fate, and be numbered with the things that were. Angling, too, is an amusement of which the Bengali is passionately fond. The poet Isaac Walton was not more so. In the heat of mid-day, under a burning sun, he may very often be seen anxiously watching beside a tank or *jheel*, in his hand

'The rod fine-tapering with elastic spring,'

and with scarcely any covering to protect his head."

Of superstitions, he says :—

"The popular superstitions of the Bengalis, are numberless as the sands of the desert. Addison's humorous essay on popular superstitions would have, no doubt, been ten times more humorous, had he known that in Bengal, every action, every movement, presages good or evil. I was present when a serious quarrel ensued between two respectable heads of families, on the occasion of a marriage because the bridegroom, in descending from his *palkee*, had first placed his right foot on the ground, and not his left. The guilty bridegroom looked very much abashed! On another day, while on a visit to the Supreme Court, during one of the Criminal Sessions, I marked a man dissuading another from venturing into the presence of the judge, because he had, by chance, stumbled on the stair-case. A hare, an empty pitcher, the voice of an owl, a raven or a lizard, are all evil omens; I have seen men learned in the *shastras* lose their meals, because some unfortunate being sneezed at the commencement of them. If a person becomes seriously unwell on Monday, Friday, or Saturday, or on the days of the full or new moon, his life is always despaired of, by his friends and relations. To go out on a journey, to commence any new study, to undertake any business of importance without first ascertaining the influence of the stars that rule the day, is considered to be the very height of rashness. Births, marriages, and deaths, all happen in evil and auspicious moments. The very house-breaker will not touch his crow-bar on interdicted dates. In Bengal there are, at the present day, fortune-tellers and prophets, to whom the ignorant repair.

'When brass and pewter pots do stray,
And linen stink out of the way.'

"By palmistry and other mysterious processes they pretend to deal with the secrets of destiny, and to have many other sources of information than those of ordinary mortals. The theatrical way in which they earn their livelihood is amusing. Voices unheard by others answer them, and shapes unseen by the rest of the company lead them on. The most celebrated name among persons of this class, is that of the prophetess Khona. She was the mother Shipton of Bengal. Her prophecies are regarded with very great respect. Further, the Bengali profoundly believes in witch-craft and ordeals. The evil potency of a witch's spell is almost unbounded. She can kill a child and destroy a man's health, by staring at them even for a moment. Trials by ordeal used to take place frequently in ancient India, and even so late as 1783, took place at Benares, with the sanction of the British Government. The *Mitachara Darpan* makes mention of nine species of ordeal, namely, by the balance, by hot iron, by water, by

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by rice, by taking up peas from boiling oil, by fire, and by the images of *Dharma* and *Adharma*. In England trials of this kind have been abolished by a recent statute."

Having touched on these subjects, he comes to the graver subjects of Idolatry and Brahminism and Caste, on which subjects the following is his testimony, as to their debasing and deteriorating influence on native character :—

"But why dilate on superstitions from which even Christian countries are not wholly free, and which only partially obstruct the well-being of the Bengali community, when there are others far more baneful and appalling in its organization ; when a debasing Idolatry blunts the moral perceptions of its members; when Brahmanism, with concomitant evils numberless, is still rampant ; when an institution so disgraceful as that of Caste is still tolerated, still serves to divide brother from brother, friend from friend, protects the guilty, oppresses the innocent, and saps the very foundation of reciprocal benefit and reciprocal improvement. Idolatry, Brahminism and Caste have worked more positive evil in Bengali Society than all the other superstitions with which it is rife. Their combined influence has reduced a people, naturally gifted with many good qualities of the head and heart, into an abject and fallen race. Their horrors are strange and unimaginable.

'Truth is strangenger, than straflction.'

"Were I to relate at length the nocturnal orgies that take place in honour of the goddess *Kali*, or even describe her shape and attitude literally from the *Tantras*, every person in this hall would at once bid me farewell. Of the three hundred and thirty millions of Hindu divinities, the most popular are Krishna and Kali, who, at the same time, are perhaps the most vile. Those of our readers, who have read or heard of the adventures of the former, must confess that falsehood and licentiousness are the principal traits of his character. The Sanscrit poet considers these as playfulness, and melts into glowing descriptions of the god's face and figure, as well as of his nocturnal meetings with the sixteen thousand beautiful shepherdesses, in moonlit groves and beside crystal rivulets. To his eyes the foster child of *Yashoda*, notwithstanding repeated transgressions of the moral law, is all love and all purity. Now, when we consider that this feeling, like a circle in the water, spreads from the author to the readers, from the readers to the half-educated classes, and from the half-educated classes to the populace, when we consider that the mind of man naturally gets assimilated to the object it worships, when we consider that more than half of the popular songs of Bengal are in praise of this favourite deity, is it not a matter of astonishment that the Bengali mind can yet distinguish right from wrong, sin from holiness ? Idolatry is the bane and curse of India. The glories of Assyria, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Carthage, have vanished,

'Like the baseless fabric of a vision,'

on account of it ; how can India then expect to lift her head from her present degraded state, how can the Bengali race be regenerated, while this spirit of evil is ever at work to thwart and counteract ? The noxious exhalations of the Upas is not more destructive of animal life, than is Idolatry of the life or sensibility of the mind. Leaving aside the horrors of Infanticide and Immolation of widows, which by God's blessing have ceased to disgrace Bengali Society, and have therefore little or no connection with my subject, we shall for awhile direct our attention to other evils of nearly as great magnitude, and which not only exist, but which the teli power of superstition, in this nineteenth century of the Christian era, sanctifies with the names of virtue and religion ! In the plenitude of mis-directed religious zeal, Saint Francis of Assisi, it is said, practised the most excruciating self-tortures, but what were they, compared to the sufferings of the poor *sanyasis*, on the festival of the *charuk*, which he believes secure for him the regions of the blessed in life to come, and to which his relations and friends lend a helping hand. In the hottest month of the year, when the slightest locomotion makes the spirit weary and faint, he perambulates the streets under the scorching sun with a long iron rod pierced through his arm or tongue, or swings forty feet above ground, suspended by hooks pierced through his back. It not unfrequently happens that death ensues either from the effects of the wound, or other fearful accidents. Does not the guilt of murder then lie at the door of the Brahmins, the instigators of such atrocities, of the too tender friends who help and commend, and of the enlightened community and Christian Government who idly look on? We have all read how Uncle Tom was whipped to death in the wild and remote plantation of Legree, but in Bengal, scenes still more piteous are enacted. It is no worshipper of Mammon, like Legree, no heartless villains like Sambo and Quimbo, that play the wicked part, but one's nearest and dearest ties of blood, one's son, wife, and brother. At the time when most care is needed, and the malady with which a person is smitten has assumed a dangerous aspect, they carry him to the river side, and expose him to the wet dews of night, and the burning heat of day, or placing half of his body in water, and the other half on the muddy bank, burst out into loud vociferations. No qualms of conscience, no terrors like those which haunted Legree, follow them. Superstition has blinded the conscience, and hardened and indurated the heart. Nay more. It has perverted their understandings so, that they regard these as acts of the greatest merit. Any right-minded man who has visited the *ghats*, and witnessed the misery and sufferings that there lie exposed, must confess, that they call forth the deepest and tenderest sympathies of our nature, and that to reform and alleviate, would be work worthy indeed of a Howard or a Wilberforce.

(To be continued.)

TO MY GATHERED LILY.

"*My beloved is gone down into his garden, to gather lilies.*"
SOL. SONG vi, 2.

IT DIED, FOR ADAM SINNED:
IT LIVES, FOR JESUS DIED,

My lovely little Lily, thou wert gather'd very soon,
In the fresh and dewy morning, not in the glare of noon ;
The Saviour sent his angels to bear thee hence, my own,
And they'll plant thee in *that* garden where decay is never known.

How peacefully, how sweetly, ebb'd thy little life away,
Oh ! blest for ever be the God who heard thy mother pray !
She did not wish to keep thee in this world of sin and strife,
But she prayed that thou without a pang might'st yield thy little life.

She watch'd thee, how she watch'd thee ! thro' that anxious night and day,
And only turn'd her eyes from thee, to look to heaven and pray !
"Deal gently with my darling !" was still her fervent cry—
And "trust me with thy little one," seem'd still the Lord's reply.

My Lily ! oh my Lily ! I saw thee hour by hour,
Still drooping nearer to the earth, my pale and precious flower !
And as I mark'd the glazing eye, and felt the cheek grow cold—
The mingled thoughts that fill'd my heart, they never can be told !

'Twas in thy mother's arms, my own, thou didst resign thy breath,
And she will bless her God for *that*, till she too sinks in death !
Oh ! tenderly indeed, my babe, the Saviour dealt with us,
When he in pitying love disarm'd the king of terrors thus.

One long-drawn sigh thy mother heard from thy unconscious breast,
And then she saw thy eyelids close, and knew thou wert at rest ;
She press'd her lips upon thy cheek—how icy cold it felt !
And turning from thy chamber then, she went apart and knelt.

And often, often, ere it came, that last sad, solemn day,
Beside thy cradle coffin she would sit, and gaze, and pray ;
And never, never from her heart can thy sweet image fade,
So pure, so white, so still, so cold, as if of marble made.

And when at length the day was come—the solemn parting day,
That saw thee from thy earthly home, my loved one, borne away ;
Still, still my God was with thee ! and I was not seen to weep,
When they laid thee in the quiet tomb, where thy father's kindred sleep.

And years have pass'd away since then, and many a joy and care
Have fill'd by turns thy mother's heart in which thou hadst no share ;
But still within that heart she keeps one sacred spot for thee,
And thine, my Lily, thine alone, that spot shall ever be !

And often when I kneel in prayer, I thank my Saviour yet,
For all his tender love to thee, which I can ne'er forget ;
And when I pray for those I love, still left on earth with me,
I ask my God to deal with *them* as gently as with *thee* !

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL,

Via Marseilles, and Southampton.

The OVERLAND MAIL, *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton, per H. C. Steamer *Queen*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 14th proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M. *precisely*.

An AFTER-PACKET will be kept open, for Bearing Letters only, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the usual terms.

Bombay, General Post Office, 30th November, 1853.
D. DAVIDSON, *Deputy Post Master General.*

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*
On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*
On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening; the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m. : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt from A. B. of Rs. 25, for the London City Mission.

LOOKING over some tracts the other day, our attention was arrested by one inscribed 'To my gathered lily,' and which we found to consist of ten most touching verses, composed by a mother in memory of her departed little one. We felt constrained by the beauty and pathos of these lines to reproduce them for the benefit of our readers. The words in the Song of Solomon, on which they are founded, are in themselves eminently poetical, and present to the bereaved, who are enabled thus to understand them, a picture of incomparable beauty and exquisite consolation.

FROM the Mortuary tables for 1852, prepared by Dr. Leith, and already noticed by us, we extract the following additional information, a part of which may be useful as showing the relative proportions of the different classes constituting the community.

2 persons died from Hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog ; and one from having been bitten by a jackal. In this case the disease only developed itself after the lapse of seven weeks. 7 died from guinea-worms, 34 from leprosy, 47 were drowned, 5 died by falling from palm trees, 1 from the bite of a snake.

There were 828 deaths of Boodhists ; 306 of Brahmans ; 29 of Lingaets ; 7,191 of Hindus, various castes ; 769 of Outcaste persons ; 2,858 of Mussulmans ; 746 of Parsees ; 38 of Jews ; 515 of Native Christians ; 32 of Indo-Europeans ; 181 of Europeans ; and 96 of Negro Africans.

Of the Brahmans 1 in 22 died of Cholera ; of the middle castes 1 in 10 ; of the Outcastes 1 in 18 : of the Mussulmans 1 in 13 ; of the Parsees 1 in 21 ; of the Jews 1 in 14 ; of the Native Christians 1 in 10 ; of the Indo-Europeans 1 in 32 ; of the Europeans 1 in 45 ; of the Negro Africans 1 in 7.

One fourth of all died under the age of two years.

From a detail of the occupations we learn that 3,250 were laborers ;951 servants and barbers ; 748 beggars ; 409 boatmen ; 455 merchants, bankers and brokers ; 515 writers ; 188 washermen ; 105 priests ; 289 liquor-dealers ; 261 trafficking in fish.

WHO is the Raja of Dhar? He is the representative of a family which occupies perhaps a higher place in Indian history than some of our readers may be aware. The city of Dhar, next to the celebrated Oojein, may be considered the most important town of Malwa. Without going back to the olden time of fable, when the celebrated Bhoj Raja

held court at Dharanagar, or Dhar, we find that after the fall of Oojein, and before the rise of Mandoo, Dhar was the capital of central India. But confining our attention to modern days, we find the family of Powar, originally of Rajput descent, one of the most distinguished in the earlier annals of Maratha history. Two brothers of this name were military commanders of distinction in the days of the celebrated Sivaji. When the Marathas seized Malwa in the beginning of last century, the principality of Dhar fell to the Powar family. The head of this family was one of the most distinguished leaders that fell at Paniput, that Flodden-field of the Maratha nation. Towards the end of last century Dhar had to maintain a perpetual struggle for existence. Sindia and Holkar, its powerful neighbours, were bent on its destruction; and it was finally saved only by the entrance of the British troops into Malwa in 1817. Since then the territory has steadily been recovering from the fearful desolation to which it had been subjected for thirty years preceding.

The family of Powar, even when its fortunes were at the lowest ebb, claimed higher rank than the great houses of Holkar and Sindia. The Powars claim to be of Kshatriya descent, while Holkar and Sindia are of Sudra origin; and moreover the Powars had been installed by the Raja of Satara, while their rivals had received their honours only from the Peishwa.

The present Raja is a young man, with a cast of features rather Rajput than Maratha. He is possessed of more intelligence than most Hindu princes,—is acquainted with several Indian languages,—and has a slight knowledge of English.

THEOLOGY OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY—ANSELM.—Protestants are generally inclined to believe that Evangelical Theology, as a distinct and consistent system of doctrines, was first elaborated by the Reformers. Nothing however is farther from the truth than this. The acute theologians of the 12th and 13th centuries had anticipated them in all important particulars, and there is scarcely an idea in Calvin, Owen, McLaurin, or McCosh, on the subject of the Atonement, its grounds and necessity, that is not to be found in Anselm of Canterbury. In Neandar's History of Doctrines during that century, we have the following observations on that subject:—

"Anselm of Canterbury was the first who sought to demonstrate the necessity of the work of redemption, wrought precisely in this way by the incarnation of God, and the sufferings of the God-man, on rational grounds. It is evident from his remarks, that at that period not only theologians, but laymen, (a proof of the more general habit of reflection on religious subjects) employed their thoughts a good deal on the question, why God might not have forgiven men by a simple act of his will, why He might not have wrought out the redemption of mankind by some angel or man. With the more profound apprehension of the nature of sin, is connected in Anselm's mind a more profound apprehension of the idea of punishment, and of the divine justice,—a fact which becomes particularly manifest when we compare him with those who, as the older Alexandrians, resolve the idea of punitive justice into that of disciplinary love, and apprehend punishment simply as a means, and not according to its true conception and essence. 'The honour due to God'—from this point he starts—'consists in this, that the creaturely will should submit itself to the divine will. Only such a creaturely will performs works acceptable to God, if it can act; and if it cannot act, it is acceptable to God in itself.' Now since in every sin God is deprived of this honour, which is his due, all sin is therefore against God; it is impossible that the matter of it should make any difference. Now punishment and sin appear to him to be necessarily correlative ideas. Punishment is required in order to exhibit sin in the moral government of the world in its objective significance, to mark a standing distinction in the sight of God between that which is sin and that which is not sin. The punishment of sin is necessary in order that its due place may be assigned to it in the moral government of God. .....Anselm now seeks to shew that no man was in a condition to afford that satisfaction for sin required by the moral government of God..... 'Even,' says he, 'if a man refrained wholly from sin, he would in all this be only doing his duty. But at present he is not capable even of that, and his inability is still no excuse, since this very inability is his fault. Now as sin proceeded from one man, so must satisfaction for all proceed from one only. Such a being must have some thing exalted above the whole creation, which he can freely offer to God, if the satisfaction is to be complete. He must have been God therefore, but the satisfaction should be furnished by a man, because otherwise it could not be given for men; he must therefore have been a God-man, whose life as such being infinitely exalted above the whole creation possessed an infinite value. He voluntarily surrendered himself to a death to which he was not subject on account of sin."

THE PAST, THE DISTANT, AND THE FUTURE.—The sentiment first expressed, perhaps by Johnson, that whatever diverts the thoughts of man from the present, and fixes them on the past, the distant, or the future, raises him in the scale of humanity, has been felt in all ages of the world. Is requires only animation to make a being think of the present, intellect is not necessary for that. The vast attention then paid to the present, by the great body of mankind, shows how little intellectual on the whole human society is, and how small is the line of demarcation practically between the mass of mankind, and the brute creation.

The aspirants to the attention of intellect then are the past, the distant, and the future, and each has its own peculiar charms. The past carries us away back through the revolutions of ages amid the rise and fall of empires, introduces us to the palaces and revels of the great, and transports us in vision to the sunny banks and purling streams' where shepherds tend their flocks and sing their rustic songs. It carries us to the battle field, places us aloft, and enables us with a bird's eye view to watch Miltiades, descending from his mountain heights and rushing against the hosts of Persia. It enables us to retreat with the ten thousand Greeks, and advance with Alexander through Persia to the Indus, and back again to Babylon. It enables us to stand besides Paul on the hill of Areopagus while pleading his cause before the famous court that met there, when the bulk of Athenians believed as little in the divinity of their national gods as he did, and in a moment more carries us still farther back to the time when the inforcement of a purer theology by Socrates made him be condemned, by that court, to drink the fatal cup.

The past shews us man in Paradise ere yet he had fallen from his allegiance to his God, yea opens up to us the story of our earth, ere it was fitted for the habitation of man, and tells of successive creations and destruction of animated beings, before there was a created mind to conceive the revolutions of the globe, or a pen to chronicle them.

The distant transports us to other climes, and enables us to converse with men of other tongues, and other creeds: at one time it seats us among the swarthy sons of Africa reclining under shady palms, or shows us them driven in bands to work under a fiercely blazing sun, at another introduces us into the snowy hut of the fur-clad Greenlander. We sail under its guidance along the smooth waters of the Golden horn, or buffet with waves of the stormy cape; at another time we are transported to distant suns, and distant planets; we move through space with the velocity of thought, and converse with the inhabitants of the varied worlds we see rise and set every night.

But the future—who shall describe its revelations—that awful future into which so many press so eagerly, full of hope, buoyant with the lively vigour of youth, in the confidence that all the storms, rocks and quicksands have been left behind, and belong either to the past or the distant. The future we have wholly in our own power, we make it what we please. Imagination in respect of it, reigns uncontrolled. To most it is a bright and dazzling vision, a mirage which shows pools of water in the place of burning sands. A few peer through the mist, and discern the reality. Happy the Christian who with the glass of revelation looks into the heavenly Jerusalem, the city of the living God—descries in the future paradise restored, God reconciled to men, no more looking down through dark clouds upon the sons of clay, but shining with unclouded glory on the denizens of that new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.

SABBATH MEDITATIONS, No. 4.—"*If I* then your Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one another's feet." By referring to the gospel of Luke we ascertain what it was that led to this singular act of self-humiliation on the part of our Lord. We read in his account of the supper, (*Ch. 22nd,*) that "there was a strife among them which of them should be greatest." And Christ asks them (verse 27,) "Whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat or he that serveth? Is not he that sitteth at meat? But I am among you as he that serveth." It is evident then that our Lord had made himself as one that serveth, and had washed their feet, before he addressed to them the mild reproof mentioned by Luke.

If we note the circumstances in which this contest for the anticipated honors of Christ's kingdom arose, we shall be obliged to stigmatize it as the fruit of a base and unhallowed disposition. The disciples had been for some years in daily converse with the incarnation of heavenly love. Among ten thousand acts of Jesus, little and great, never had they been able to discover one that indicated selfishness. The purest disinterestedness was translucent through them all. To inspire them with the same mind that was in himself he had chiefly relied upon the silent, diurnal exhibition of that mind in his general intercourse with men. It was a grand experiment to see how mankind would be affected by the true standard of thought, feeling and conduct, brought nigh and kept among them in a heaven-descended being. Jesus lived the life of heaven before their eyes, and looked to see them take it up and repeat it in the presence of their fellowmen. And everything was done to make the experiment favor them. Their scale of the balance received many a helpful impulse; but in vain. As Christ drew nearer and nearer to the painful scenes awaiting him at Jerusalem, as the exhibition of his self-sacrificing spirit became more and more radiant, the conduct of the yet-unsanctified disciples seemed to bear more and more striking testimony to the inveteracy and invincibleness of man's selfishness. Jesus spoke to them of his being about to be betrayed into the hands of sinners; something or other in his words or manner whispered to them of his kingdom as at hand; and immediately the children of Zebedee sought to get the start of the other disciples in the solicitation of the

dignities of that kingdom. We may well imagine such thoughts as the following, painfully pursuing one another over the loving soul of Jesus. 'I speak to them of rude assaults to be made by sinners upon my person; and when I look for an expression of sympathetic sorrow and alarm, I see instead, the lust of honor and the greed of worldly authority. I tell them of stripes that I am to receive; and instead of a tearful anxiety on my behalf, I see their minds kindling with the prospect of affluence and ease. I seek to arm myself beforehand with their sympathies, that when the storm of the world's hatred shall burst upon me, I may not feel myself all unbefriended of man; but I find not what I seek; almost in sight of the cross, they angrily dispute with one another, which shall be greatest.' Nevertheless Jesus did not abandon the experiment; he went on fulfilling the exhibition of the mind of heaven, and witnessing the stubborn strength of selfishness in the mind of earth.

Let us then for ever abandon the idea that there is anything sovereign in mere influence of man on man. Farewell to the thought that a sinner if translated to the society of a troop of angels would become angelical or cease to be a sinner. God who called the light out of darkness, by an equal fiat must enable us to see and feel the moral light that emanates from Jesus, or from the follower of Jesus. What is sovereign is the blessing of God; this was sparingly granted to the influence of Christ while he yet lived; but afterwards abundantly granted when the Spirit descended in his energy, to transform believers into the likeness of their Lord. But the experiment accomplished its end; and humanity, in its most favored representatives, stood condemned.

Christ's favorite method of dealing with sin, was to exhibit its opposite. Wherever he saw covetousness, he made war upon it by the mild and beautiful exhibition of generosity. He might have burst forth in a fiery philippic against it; but he just went and did something that showed how foreign it was to all the feelings by which he was himself governed. He met deception with truthfulness, hypocrisy with candor. Troubled at the prayerlessness of men he goes into a mountain and spends whole nights in prayer. Observing the force of their national prejudices, he goes to the Samaritans and abides in their city some days. Noticing the pride of social position, the disdain of the poor and ignorant, he chooses his companions from among the lowest. When ambition revealed itself in his disciples, he hastened to find for himself some new act of humiliation; when it became more prominent in them, his humility disclosed itself in some still more striking action; and when their self-seeking and lust of power reached its highest expression, he descended to the lowest grade, and making himself as one that serveth, he washed their feet. This was his divine method of administering reproof; and this is the method which he points out to us; 'I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you.'

It seems more natural to oppose anger to anger, contempt to contempt, selfishness to selfishness. It is more natural. This is the world's theory of rectification. Christ was a novice, in their estimation, and knew not whom he had to deal with. But Christ did know; he knew not only heaven but earth, not only angels but men. He did not believe that virtue had any fascinations for man; but he believed in One who has power to unlock the hearts of the wickedest, and who is not unwilling to give to virtue the liberty to impress those hearts. What he believed let us believe; as he acted let us act. Among his reputed followers there is much worldliness, much selfishness, The spirit ante-pentecostal, rather than the spirit post-pentecostal, predominates in the church. Who will hearken to the voice of Jesus saying, 'I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you.' Who will rebuke the error of the times, by a line of conduct and a style of life expressive of the opposite truth? Let us go as far as we can in the way of example, and then try expostulation. Let us wash the feet of our fellow-men, and then say unto them, 'he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger.' The tendency is to take a few steps in the way of example, and then turn and rebuke those who follow not. Let us make an honest endeavor to get near the extreme of each virtue; and from that vantage ground gently but powerfully to admonish our fellow-disciples and our fellow-sinners.

Erratum.—Some words were omitted in printing the following sentence of Meditation, No. 3, 'The spirit is given not to save us from doing, but from doing vainly.'

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY.—NOVEMBER 25.

—— The *London Mail* furnishes the following:—"The Australasian Pacific Mail Steam-packet Company, who are to operate with the West India Mail Company direct to Chagres, with the British and North American Steam Navigation Company (Cunard's line), *via* Liverpool, New York and Chagres, and who are also in conjunction with the Pacific Company's mail steamers plying from Panama along the coast of South American to Peru and Chili, have had built, or are building, six large screw steamers to ply across the Pacific Ocean from Panama to Tahiti and Sydney. The first ship of the fleet was launched in July, and a second was sent off the stocks shortly after her. These two vessels—the *Kangaroo*, by the Messrs. Caird, and the *Emu*, by the Messrs. Napier—are running a close race for sea. It is expected both will be nearly ready together, and may be expected to make a trial trip in a fortnight, and start for their destination in November. The third ship, built by Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Salkeld, on the Tyne, named the *Menura*, has been sent into her native element, and every expedition will be used to start her off to the Pacific, to take up the service with the other ships of the Company. The other three vessels are progressing simultaneously on the stocks, and will not be long before they are launched. Here then is a speedy prospect of the opening up of the route to Australia *via* Panama."

—— Two additional steamers for the P. and O. Company's fleet in the East, left England about the 28th of September. One of them, the Cadiz, a screw steamer, comes to Bombay to run between this and Hongkong; the other, a small river steamer, goes direct to China.

—— The annexed is from the *Harkaru*:—"The payments of Native Princes towards the Wellington Endowment Fund amount to Rs. 65,000, and their contributions to the London Exhibition of 1851 were valued Rs. 330,000. These would be pretty good specimens of loyalty and liberality were it not a fact that so far from any fraction of them being the free gift of the individuals concerned, the whole of the contributions have been the result of the exertions of our political agents. This cannot, however, be a matter of surprise, for how could it be expected that natives should of their own accord contribute towards perpetuating the memory of a man, of whose real worth they can form no correct idea,—and towards an undertaking like the Exhibition, the object and scope of which is beyond their comprehension."

—— The Rev. G. W. Marriott, D. D., lately deprived of a chaplaincy, announces his intention to edit a weekly and a daily newspaper in Calcutta, beginning with the new year. The daily is to be called *The Evening Mail*; the weekly, *The Ecclesiastical Intelligencer*. He informs us in his circular that some of his sincerest friends are found among the Roman Catholic priesthood; and further (perhaps the two facts belong together) that he cannot argue against Baptismal regeneration as anti-scriptural.

—— A Bassein correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* relates the following:—"A curious instance of religious fanaticism occurred here the other day. A Goshein, or Ascetic, one of those sects who 'cover a multitude of sins,' under the garb of austerity, was in the habit of receiving a certain quantity of milk, in charity, from a Banian trader of the place who, after bestowing it for a few days, stopped the supply. The devotee no sooner observed this want of attention on the part of the Banian, than he armed himself with a large dagger, and took up his station just at the door of the house of the offending party, who was obliged to remain a close prisoner in his domicile for a couple of days. A consternation took place in the neighbourhood, and information was lodged against the villain, before the Foujdar; and notwithstanding a guard of men was sent out for his apprehension, *none durst approach the fanatic.* (!) He was, however, ultimately prevailed upon to relinquish his blood thirsty pursuit, by promises of having his ration given to him as usual, which the poor Banian is, in consequence, obliged to serve out. Such an impostor should have been sent to work on the roads in chains, for some months, as an example to others of his tribe, and it really is a shame that the matter was allowed to be hushed up in such a manner." Is there no body to look after the above-mentioned Foujdar?

—— The Ahmednugger correspondent of the same, writes:—"On the evening of the 14th instant,* as we were taking a walk outside the town, a meteor, which was four times the seeming size of Venus, and of a greenish white colour, suddenly burst in the heavens about 5 degrees to the north of the zenith; and gave such a lustre that though the moonlight was too clear and strong to be surpassed by any other, our party could not help looking up to ascertain whether it was possible for lightnings to flash while the skies were entirely free from clouds, when we beheld a large body of light like a cannon-ball falling on our heads; and after descending within a hundred yards of us, was extinguished into a red spark of a few seconds' duration and was no more."

—— Writing on the recent Arctic intelligence, the *Examiner* says:—"It is now three years since Captain M'Clure had penetrated with his ship from Behring's Straits to an unknown coast which he named Prince Albert's Land; and there having met with Esquimaux who had never before seen white men, found shelter from great peril in a harbour which he called the Bay of Mercy. From that Bay, parties travelling from Captain M'Clure's ship explored lines of coast which brought them into Barrow's Strait, and so settled the problem of the North-West passage. The date of that discovery is the 26th of October, 1850. Having achieved so much, the brave sailors were frozen in, and so have remained ever since. But it is most probable that now, as they have come into communication with the vessels on the other side, they will be content, after three years of fruitless endeavour to obtain the extrication of their own ship, to leave the timbers of the *Investigator* in the Bay of Mercy, and return to England. Had they not been found by brother mariners, it is quite probable that Captain M'Clure and his companions would have had to be numbered with the heroes whom this country has lost among the Polar Seas."

SATURDAY,—NOVEMBER 26.

—— It is said that two children perished in a conflagration that took place near Mombadavie Chowkee, on Thursday night last.

—— The following is from the *Bombay Times*:—"We understand that a native gentleman of Bombay, Mr. Soraljee Cowasjee Patell, well known as a chronologer of local repute, has in the Press a work on the correspondence of the various accepted Eastern Eras, and the modern Christian, Hejira, &c. Owing to the peculiar mode of lunar reckoning, and the great confusion caused by the intercalary days and months in vogue amongst the natives of the East, this is a task of the utmost difficulty to the historiographer, and the work in question must be most valuable in lightening his labors. We are informed that the calculations have occupied several years! It is cheering to see our native fellow citizens engaging in tasks which might almost be called repulsive to most intellects. We trust to see this example extensively followed, and that our native friends will hereafter produce works worthy of their enhanced position in the social scale."

—— It appears that the introduction of the American cotton seed, has not yielded those advantages that were anticipated. The *Bombay Times* thinks the superior culture of the Americans that produces the superiority of staple.

—— Three Hindoo youths were baptized at the Free Church Mission House, Madras, the first Sabbath of this month. The *Madras Athenæum* gives the following report:—Mr. Anderson gave some interesting details regarding each of the young men about to be baptized. He said that the eldest, a youth of twenty, R. M. Bauboo Naidoo was one of the best Monitors of the Free Church Branch School, Triplicane, under the able superintendence of Mr Whitely, and had been for seven years in that school under Christian instruction. He had passed up through all the classes as a scholar, and for the last two years and a half, he had given satisfaction by his efficient teaching of one of the higher classes. His mind had passed through various changes. Driven from Hinduism, he sought refuge in Deism; but finding no food for his hungering soul, he was further led to seek a Saviour who could meet his wants. Such an one he has now found in "Jesus of Nazareth."

* Nov. 13-14 is a date of great meteoric celebrity.—*Ed. B. G.*

Soobrayaloo, the next, a youth of nineteen, had been educated in a heathen school, but some time ago he came to study at Triplicane. The truth speedily began to dawn on his mind, and by its persuasive power, he too had now been led openly to confess Christ before his countrymen. Parthasarathy, also a youth of nineteen, had studied at Triplicane for upwards of four years. With him the process of conviction had been more gradual, but there were the best of all reasons for believing that in his case, as well as the others, conviction had passed into conversion.

—— On occasion of the recent congress of Sovereigns at Olmutz, at a review that took place on Sunday, one of the most pompous solemnities of the Roman Catholic religion was performed. In the presence of some 50,000 troops, the Emperor of Austria heard mass; the Czar on his right hand kneeling made the sign of the cross; the Prince of Prussia did not kneel, but stood behind as a spectator. The elevation of the host was telegraphed to the most distant battalions, so that the whole army were enabled to join at the same instant in this rite of the Roman Catholic church. Instead of an organ, the thirty bands united to play the anthem. Such is imperial religion—such is an imperial sabbath!

—— Mr. Vinton, Missionary in *Burmah*, says:—"During the past year, Br. Kincaid and myself have baptized 97 Karens, 17 Burmans, and one Eurasian, in all 115.

—— It is interesting to see islands that were not long since in the darkness of heathenism sending Christian Missionaries to other islands yet heathen. From Sandwich Islands two native ministers of the gospel have lately gone with their wives and a Marquesan chief, to the Marquesas.

—— A collection of fossils made by Mr. Marsh, of Massachusetts, a farmer, and the first who discovered the well-known animal foot-prints in the red sandstone of that state, was sold lately, in consequence of his decease. Scientific men from all parts of the country were attracted to the sale. One slab of sandstone, presenting a number of lines of distinct tracks, sold for $375. A fossil fish impression brought $51. One stone exhibited an impression of an enormous foot, apparently of a bird five or six times the size of the ostrich. It is said that Mr. Marsh's history if written would equal in interest the remarkable career of Hugh Miller.

—— The property of Sir Charles Napier was recently estimated for stamp duty, at £200,000.

—— Bricklayers in *California* earn twelve dollars a day; hod-carriers six dollars. This is much more than is earned in a month by laborers in India. In South Australia masons get twelve shillings a day.

—— Twenty whites have been butchered by the Indians in Oregon.

—— The privilege of constructing a telegraph from the United States to Cuba has been granted. The longest submarine portion of the line will be 53 miles in length.

—— Gold in great quantities near the head waters of the Amazon, has been found. Is the Genius of emigration to alight next in the heart of South America?

—— The Catalogue of the British Museum, when completed, will consist, says the *Morning Chronicle*, of a neat and portable work of 13,000 folio volumes. It now extends to 12,000. As however the Museum and Library are receiving daily additions, it is not likely that the catalogue will ever overtake the treasures it attempts to describe.

—— The whole number of deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans, from May 28 to Sept. 18, was 7,949.

—— In Lee, Massachusetts, one firm consumes 10,000lb of rags daily, in the manufacture of 1000 reams of paper.

—— Some one writing from Ferozepore says that the 87th have had less sickness during the time they have been there, than a regiment of the Guards had in London, in the same period.

—— It is stated that a Russian force has reached Khiva.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* learns that a donation was made that other day to the School of Industry, of Rs. 5000 by Government, and another of Rs. 1000 by the Steam Fund Committee.

—— From almost all quarters the cry of short crops comes up.

MONDAY,—NOVEMBER 28.

—— The *Sindian* says:—"We believe that a proposition is under consideration to have an electric telegraph between the Camp and Town in the first instance, with lines extending from the first to Ghizree in the east, and from town to Kemara south—it is also to be carried across to Munora. As the wire is now being laid throughout India we think it would be a capital private speculation if Government will only give some sort of support: we are ready to take shares."

—— On Saturday last, a Calf with two heads and six legs was born at Chuna ka buttee near the Bhendy Bazar. One of the heads resembled that of a Buffalo, and was placed 'where the tail ought to have been,' two of the legs were on the top of the head, and the animal had two tails on its back. It died shortly after its birth. It is believed that it will be preserved in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital The Natives considering the Cow possessed, have given it over to the Fakeers to be slaughtered in consonance with custom.

—— The first exports from Kurrachee to Great Britain have just been made, by the Ship Salamanca. They consist of saltpetre, rape seed, wool and tallow.

—— The *Sindian* relates the following:—"The dead-body of a snake-charmer was brought to the Police Office on Saturday at 2 P. M., with three punctures on the back of the right hand and a slight swelling thereabouts, caused by a black *cobra di capello*. This snake the charmer had for some time and was in the habit of exhibiting it about; as usual he was going about with it that morning—it is supposed that he must have been a corpse about two in the afternoon. The snake was nearly five feet long; it was killed immediately the death of its master was reported, pickled, and sent up to the Museum—where it may be seen."

—— Rice has risen 100 per cent. in Cuddapah. In Vizagapatam grain is said to have reached the exorbitant rate of 200 per cent. on the usual market value. The *Athenæum* says that if the authorities in the Northern Circars do not take measures to provide food for the multitude, and much of it without charge, they will perish in crowds miserably.

—— Another holy man has been committing murder because people would not give him what he asked. This instance has occurred at Agra.

—— The *Benares Recorder* says that European workmen are now busy putting up the wires for the Electric Telegraph in that neighborhood.

—— "One of the princes of Candahar," says the *Telegraph and Courier*, "has commissioned a native Agent in Bombay to procure an Englishman as tutor for his son. The terms are that the teacher is to proceed to Candahar at the expense of the Prince, and from the day he leaves Bombay, is to be paid six hundred rupees a month. He is to remain five years at Candahar, and will there be furnished with house, horse, servants &c., leaving the above stipend for his *menus plaisirs*."

—— The following is from an article in the *Leader*:—"And now, as a European war re-opens Lord Hardinge is Commander-in-chief; Commander-in-chief of that army which dare lose none of its prestige: first man, in a military crisis, of a nation which must go forward or disappear. And he is sixty-eight years of age. That is a serious fact. When forty, in the full swing of his energy and his intellect, no one would have dreamed of him for such a post, even had there been no Wellington his contemporary; but, in peace, he got his post, by seniority; and there he is, in that post, as war opens, at sixty-eight years of age, as inferior to himself at forty, as at forty he was inferior to Wellington."

TUESDAY,—NOVEMBER 29.

—— The *Madras Spectator* says:—"But for the supply of water afforded by the magnificent Godavery Anicut and its dependent channels, we are told that the Rajahmundry district would also be suffering severely. Its cultivation is said to be now at a stand still, except in so far as it can be carried forward from that source. This probably is an exaggeration, as interested parties always try to represent the prospect of the season in the worst light; but without placing too much reliance on the Native accounts that have reached us, we fear the deficiency of rain to the Northward is a melancholy fact. The grain market here has been sensibly affected by it. At such times, the value of extensive works of irrigation is brought fully into view, as a condemnatory hand-writing on the wall against the Company, who have been so tardy and niggardly, until of late, in the construction of them, though urged thereto by every dictate of financial wisdom, of humanity, and of prudence."

—— 30½ miles of the railroad across the isthmus of Panama were to be finished in October last. The whole length will be 49 miles. It has cost some dollars 90,000 a mile, and we know not how many lives.

—— The Abbe de St. Michon speaks thus of the Greek clergy:—"The clergy of Greece are very strict as to orthodoxy. They regard the Russians as degenerate Christians: they love them, because they love the power of Russia, beneath which they shelter themselves; but as regards themselves, the orthodox clergy, the Russians appear a species of schismatics. It is needless to say that they have a great repugnance to Catholics. When a Catholic or an Armenian wishes to enter into the Greek communion, he is rebaptised. If he is a priest, they rebaptize him and leave him in the rank of the faithful. They do not look upon his ordination as valid. The Russians act otherwise. They satisfy themselves with the profession of faith of him who leaves other Christian communions; and if he is either bishop or priest they leave him his dignity, and recognize the validity of his consecration."

—— The *Friend of India* in noticing the first number of the Indian annals of Medical Science, glances at a paper by Dr. Bedford and says:—"He finds that out of 33,811 persons of all ranks and classes, 27,767 or 82 per cent. have been inoculated, and 1,927 vaccinated. He therefore considers with justice that we have to deal with a population which after its own fashion is already protected, and not with a tabula rasa, upon which we may write vaccination or any other term at will. There are actually only fifteen per cent. of population unprotected, the statistics, it must be remembered, including returns carefully collected by three different individuals at three different times. The extent of the protection thus afforded, may be inferred from the fact that of the 27,767 thus inoculated, only three were subsequently attacked. Moreover Dr. Bedford utterly distrusts the popular notion that the practice of inoculation is attended with any very great danger to the community, and produces a body of statistics which suggest the idea that it is but little more dangerous than vaccination. If then the mass of the population is already so efficiently guarded, and the remainder so favorable to this form of prophylatic, might it not, he suggests, be easy to induce the remaining fifteen per cent. to submit to inoculation, and thus protect the entire population Such an attempt would require but a small machinery, and would at least have the advantage of leading to some practical result, a statement we should scarcely be willing to volunteer in regard to vaccination. Dr. Bedford, we suspect, writes in fear and trembling, lest he should be accused of a medical heresy, but he mentions the vague impression that the vaccine loses its power in this climate, and notices a case in which out of twenty-five vaccinated Europeans who were attacked by the small-pox, twenty died."

—— The Bengal Government have sanctioned a line of electric telegraph to Culpee and Saugor.

—— There is a hotel in New Jersey, on the sea-shore, occupying three sides of a square, with a total frontage of 1,313 feet, just ¼ of a mile. It has a mile and a half of verandah, and accommodates 3,500 persons.

—— The *Telegraph & Courier* says:—We understand that the sanction of the Court of Directors has reached the Bombay Government, for the following alterations and changes in the local public buildings. The Dockyard is to be greatly enlarged, and for this purpose the sites of the present Post office, the old Post office and the present Custom House, are to be taken within its precincts. A new Custom House is to be erected outside the Ramparts, (on what is called the East Bay,) having a railway communication with the present terminus near Boree Bunder. The Post office is to be removed to a suitable building within the Fort. The estimated cost of these erections and alterations, is nine lacs of rupees, and that sum has been sanctioned by the Court.

—— A public examination of the Central Military School at Poona, conducted by Lieut. Scrivener, took place the other day. The *Poona Observer* says:—As a proof how earnest the men are to prove themselves worthy of the inestimable boon that has been conferred upon them by Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, in placing within their reach the means of advancing themselves in the higher branches of a Military education, we may state that several of them study ten and twelve hours per diem,—two of them, indeed, (Corporal Jones of the Fusiliers, and Corporal Conran of H. M. 83rd Regiment) even exceed this limit, and have been known, for weeks together, to study fourteen hours a day; thus leaving only ten hours for meals, recreation and sleep;—and his too in an Indian climate." Prizes were bestowed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

—— The Kurrachee correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says that the shortest route for the North West papers to Bombay, is via Mooltan and Scinde; the mail between Mooltan and Kurrachee taking only 72 hours. Scinde is a great country, certainly. Could not we get our Calcutta papers that way.

WEDNESDAY,—NOVEMBER 30.

—— The *Feroze* is to leave on Friday with troops for Aden, and will probably, it is said, bring down the new Governor of Bombay, along with the English mail of November 24.

—— The following is from the *Bombay Times*:—"His Highness the Raja of Dhar, with his suite, visited the Educational institutions of the Free Church Mission in Bombay on Monday afternoon, when after a rapid examination of some of the young men and maidens connected with them, he expressed his high satisfaction with them, and requested Dr. Wilson to intimate to the parties assembled his intention of presenting to them a donation of five hundred rupees. His Highness, who was accompanied by his father and brother, and Mr. Richardson Persian Secretary to Government, was first received by all the missionaries at Ambrolie. His attention was then directed to a collection of minerals and fossils, which formed a text for the catechizing of the

class of young men for Natural History ; and to an assemblage of a large number of girls from the Female Schools, to whose reading, singing, and examination, he paid a most intelligent attention. He then walked over to the English Institution in the neighbourhood, where a large number of students were congregated together under their respective teachers. The approach of darkness, however permitted little to be done at that place, except the examination of a class in General History by the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, and the presentation to the Maharaja of a copy of the vernacular works lately published by the pupils of that Seminary. The friends of the Raja have acted a judicious part in directing his attention to one of the best conducted of our educational establishments ; and the Raja has evinced commendable liberality by giving it the donation which we have mentioned."

—— Two Swedish Missionaries have arrived at Calcutta. They will probably seek a sphere of labor somewhere in the North West.

—— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* says :—"From an official return made by the East India Company to the Commons Committee, of the authorized Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, we learn that there are at present connected with the Episcopal Church, three Bishops, three Archdeacons, and one hundred and twenty-two Chaplains, or one hundred and twenty-eight Ecclesiastics connected with that branch of the Establishment in India. There are six Chaplains connected with the Established Church of Scotland. The number of Priests connected with the Roman Catholic Church ministering in India in January 1853 was forty-two. The salaries of the Episcopal Chaplains range from 500 Rs. to 1,126-2 ; the Scottish Chaplains from 800 to 1126-2, and the Roman Catholics from 50 to 100 a month. In all there are one hundred and seventy-eight ministers of different religious bodies supported by the State in India."

THURSDAY,—DECEMBER 1.

—— The *Earl of Balcarras* was at Cannanore on the 21st, and the *Owen Glendower* on the 22nd ult.

—— Cowasjee Jehanghier Heerjee, Esq., has very liberally given Rs. 500 to the cart-drivers who suffered by the recent fire at Mombadavie.

—— The Right Rev Dr. Harding, Bishop of Bombay, returned to the Presidency yesterday.

—— *Brig* General Wilson left yesterday for Belgaum, to assume command of the Southern Division of the Army.

—— The deaths by Cholera must have averaged 20 a day, last month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1853.

The leave of absence granted to Major J. Tait, C. B., Commander of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, under date the 27th ultimo, is extended to the 30th instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1853.

Captain R. Wallace assumed charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency on the 19th instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1853.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart assumed charge of the duties of the Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur on the 15th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. J ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1853.

Major G. Malcolm, Acting Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. J. DAVIES, Deputy Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1853.

Mr. C. H Cameron, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed an extension, for one month, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 8th instant.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1853.

Rao Bhadoor Abajee Namjee, Principal sudder Ameen of Dhoolia, is allowed leave of absence for a month and a half, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1853.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, on the 21st ultimo, is cancelled, at his request.

Mr. J. Gibbs, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, for the detached Station of Broach, is allowed leave of absence, under Sect. XII. of the Absentee Rules, for fifteen days, to proceed to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, from the 3rd proximo.

Captain J. Rose, Officiating Western Bheel Agent, is appointed an Assistant Political Agent, under the provisions, and in order to carry out the objects, of Act. XI. of 1846, which exempts a portion of the territory in the province of Candeish from the operation of the Regulations.

Mr. Manackjee Cursetjee, Acting 3rd Judge of the Court of Small Causes, received charge of his office on the 15th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor on Council.
C. J. ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1853.

Mr. H. Liddell, Collector of Surat, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of his Collectorate on duty, from the 15th instant.

Mr. J. L. Warden, Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of Ankolla and Sungumnair, on duty, from the 3rd instant.

Mr. J. N. Rose, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, assumed charge of his duties on the 26th instant.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis, Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad, in Scinde, assumed charge of his duties on the 17th instant.

Mr. A. F. Davidson, Superintendent of the Khandeish Revenue Survey, to be Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate in that Zillah, for purposes connected with the Survey.

Mr. A. Baker has been appointed Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, in the Khandeish Collectorate, from the 15th October 1853.

Mr. D. Young, Uncovenant Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Southern Mahratta Country, has been allowed an extension to the 22nd October 1853, of the leave of absence for one month granted to him under date the 16th August 1853.

Mr. C. W. Richardson, Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, has been allowed an extension, to the 29th August 1853, to the leave of absence of one month granted to him on the 13th July 1853.

Mr. W. Turquand, Acting Sub-Collector of Nassick, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of that Sub-Collectorate, from the 6th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1853.

Assistant Surgeon W. Collum, Acting Assay Master, has been allowed leave of absence from the 3rd to the 25th proximo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1853.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge of the Offices of Government Director of the Bank of Bombay, and of Member of the Mint Committee.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1853.

Lieutenant C. L. R. Glasfurd, of the 1st European Regiment, to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee at the Presidency.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, of the Civil Service, is allowed a further extension of leave, till the 17th instant, the date of his return to the Presidency.

Lieut. Davidson, Assistant Civil Engineer in Chandeish, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 1st to the 21st proximo, inclusive.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. J. ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1853.

The Reverend G. L. Fenton, Junior Chaplain of Poona, has been allowed leave of absence on private affairs, for one month, from the 19th proximo to the 18th January 1854.

The leave of absence granted to the Reverend G. Morison, Chaplain of Neemuch, on the 12th ultimo, is to have effect from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1853.

The leave of absence granted on the 28th September last to the Reverend C. Wodehouse, Assistant Chaplain at Hyderabad, is cancelled, and that gentleman is allowed one month's leave of absence, to remain in Bombay.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. J. ERSKINE, Acting Secretary to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1853.

No. 695 of 1853.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Blood, 11th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant A. S. Griffiths, 2d European Regt. L. I.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November, 1853.

No. 698 of 1853.—An order by Leiutenant Ryder dated Rutnagherry, the 1st November 1853, directing Assistant Surgeon DeCrispigney, Civil surgeon, to afford medical aid to the Detachment of the 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles) at that station, vice Assistant surgeon Maitland appointed Vaccinator on the Southern Division is confirmed.

No. 699 of 1853.—With reference to the General Order by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council No. 883, dated the 20th of October last, republished at this Presidency on the 17th instant authorizing the addition of one European Regiment at each Presidency the Commissions of the Officers promoted by the augmentation will bear date the 15th of November 1853.

Agreeably to the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors published in General Orders by the Supreme Government dated the 3d June 1842, (Jameson's Code, Sect. XLV. Art. 20, to 24,) the Majors promoted by the augmentation will rank in the Line for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel according to the dates of their respective Commissions as Captains, and in the following orders.

Major Watkins, 23rd Regiment N. L. I.
Major Morton, 10th Regiment N. I.
Major Liddell, 3rd European Regt.
Major Adams, 3rd European Regt.
Major Grimes, 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Bombay Castle, 24th November, 1853.

No. 700 of 1853.—In consideration of the great improvement which has taken place in the Manufacture of Horse appointments in this Country, since the publication of the Government General Order dated 25th August 1831, Sec. XII. Art. 146 page 158 of Jameson's Code, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that excepting under extraordinary circumstances to be specially, considered Saddles and Harness with the Cavalry and Artillery of this Presidency be not in future renewed until they shall have been in use for six years, and further that those equipments be not renewed at the expiration of the period specified, unless they are then declared by a Committee, to be unserviceable.

Officers Commanding Troops and Batteries are, as heretofore, expected to keep the saddles and harness in charge, in a perfectly efficient state, during the whole of the assigned period from the allowance granted for repairs, sets of equipments as issued from store are to be maintained complete in all respects from the allowance and renewals on account of condemnation or less of component parts of sets are inadmissible.

The saddles in use with His Excellency the Commander in Chief's escort, in like manner with those of the escort of the Right Hon'ble the Governor are to be henceforward kept in repair by the Ordnance Department, and renewed when pronounced by a committee to be fairly worn out and unserviceable, the allowance for repairs ceasing to be drawn on account of those appointments.

Bombay Castle, 26th November, 1853.

No. 701 of 1853.—Bombardier Michael Toohy, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, is allowed to purchase his discharge from the Hon'ble Company's Service, under the provision of Government General Order No. 543, dated the 23rd September 1852.

No. 702 of 1853.—Lieutenant E. G. Goble, of the 14th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 703 of 1853.—The undermentioned Officers have been reported to be qualified as Interpreters in the Native languages as below particularized.

In Hindoostanee.

Captain E. W. Bray, H. M.'s 83rd Regiment.
Ensign D. C. E. Twyford, 2nd Eur. Regt. L. I.
Lieutenant W. T. Bowen, 16th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant H. L. Robinson, 20th Regiment N. I.
2nd Lieutenant W. H. Malden, Regt. of Artillery.
Lieutenant T. T. Piers, 29th Regiment N. I.
Ensign W. Dickinson, 8th ditto.
Ensign P. W. Bannerman, 10th ditto.
Ensign T. Knight, 16th ditto.
Lieutenant J. C. Hailes, Horse Artillery.
Lieutenant H. C. Bainbridge, 24th Regiment N. I.
Ensign W. A. Kerr, 24th ditto.
Ensign G. Innes, 22nd ditto.
Ensign G. A. P. Younghusband, 13th ditto.

In Mahratta.

Ensign C. F. Boulton, 27th Regiment N. I.
2nd Lieutenant F. Swanson, Regiment of Artillery.
Ensign T. J. Holland, 13th Regiment N. I.
Ensign C. T. Heathcote, 12th ditto.
Lieutenant G. E. Thomas, 13th ditto.
Lieutenant C. A. Collier, 26th ditto.
Lieutenant F. W. McL. Atkins, 20th ditto.

In Guzerattee.

Lieutenant W. Scott, 13th Regiment N. I.
Ensign A. A. L. Bowles, 2nd European Regt. L. I.
Cornet R. C. Kennedy, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.
Ensign W. G. G. Cumming, 17th Regiment N. I.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1853.

No. 704 of 1853.—John Ling, an out Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, has been permitted to reside and receive his pension at Poona.

No. 705 of 1853.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have authorized the discharge of Gunner Samuel Jamieson, No. 2355 of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, from the Honorable Company's Service, and that he be provided with the usual passage to Europe at the Company's expense.

No. 706 of 1853.—The following Native promotions are made :—

2nd Belooch Battalion.

Jemedar Emaum Shah to be Subedar, and Havildar Goolam Nubbee to be Jemedar, in succession to Mahomed Jaffer deceased.—Date of rank, 19th Oct. 1853.

2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

Jemedar Bahadoor Khan to be Naib Russuldar, and Kote Dufledar Shaik Torey to be Jemedar, in succession to Kallia Khan, resigned.—Date of rank, 7th November 1853.

No. 707 of 1853.—An order by Major General W. Staveley, C. B., dated Poona, the 10th October 1853, making over the command of the Poona Division of the Army to Brigadier B. Trydell, Commanding Poona Brigade, the next Senior Officer, on the departure of the Major General to Madras, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 30th November, 1853.

No. 708 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed :—

By Major Strather, dated Baroda, the 31st October appointing Ensign Lewis, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Gordon,

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on 28 February, 2020

or until further orders.

By Major Jacob, dated Kolapore, the 8th November 1853, appointing Lieutenant Anderson to act as Adjutant to the six Companies of the 19th Regiment N. I., during their separation from the Head Quarters of the Corps proceeding to Poona—also to act as Staff Officer at Kolapore.

By Brigadier G. J. Wilson, dated Deesa, the 3rd November 1853, directing Major Greathead, H. M. 8th (the Kings) Regiment of Foot, the next Senior Officer, to assume command of the Deesa Field Brigade from that date, consequent on the Brigadiers appointment to the Divisional Staff.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Sd.) C. J. ERSKINE, Actg. Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters Poona, 25th November 1853.

1. The following transfer in the Regiment of Artillery is ordered:—

Lieutenant G. Hossack, from 4th Battalion to 2nd Battalion, to command the 2nd Company with No. 5 Light Field Battery attached and directed to join forthwith.

2. With reference to G. O. C. No. 1 of the 1st ultimo Ensign R. Mecredy, B. A., of the 12th Regiment N. I., having completed his course of instruction at the Military School at Poona, is directed to rejoin his Regiment.

3. Serjeant John Hargraves, of the Town Major's Non-effective list, is remanded to the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) in the rank of Corporal, and will join the Left Wing of that Corp at Colaba.

Corporal Hargraves is to borne on the strength as Supernumerary until absorbed by casualty.

4. The following order is confirmed:—

By Major General Sir H. Somerset, K. C. B. and K. H., dated Kurrachee the 2nd November 1853, directing Ensign Dodd of the 8th Regiment N. I. to receive charge of the detachment 1st Company Sapper and Miners proceeding to Bombay and accompany the same to Poona, returning to Kurrachee on the completion of the duty.

Staff.—Captain A. Thomas, Line Adjutant Sattara, from 10th December to 10th February 1854, to proceed to the Coast, on private affairs.

Ditto.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. E. Hobart, Line Adjutant Ahmednuggur, from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec., to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Regt. of Artillery.—Captain A. F. Rowan, from 20th Nov. to 11th Dec., in extension, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

Ditto.—2nd Lieutenant C. N. de N. Lucas, from 18th Nov. to 18th Dec., to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

20th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. M. Hammond, from 1st Dec. to 31st January 1854, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 26th November, 1853.

1. Ensign P. W. Bannerman, recently posted to the 10th Regiment N. I., will remain attached to the 3rd Regiment, till the breaking up of the Troops Assembled at Poona for Exercise, when he will proceed and join his Regiment with the 4th Company 2nd Battalion of artillery, under orders for Nusseerabad.

2. With reference to G. O. C. No. 1 of the 1st ultimo, Lieutenant Wood, of the 4th Regiment N. I., (Rifles corps) is directed to join the detachment of his Regiment arrived at Poona.

3. All officers belonging to the 3rd European Regiment, excepting those on civil or staff employ and on furlough, are directed to proceed to Poona where the Head Quarters of the corps, will be established on the 15th proximo.

(Sd.) EDWARD GREEN, Lieut. Col.,
Actg. Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

BENGAL GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 12th November, 1853.

No. 923 of 1853.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct that the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Government of Bengal, No. 114, dated 21st September 1853, be published in General Orders:—

Para. 35.—"In compliance with your and the Commander in Chief's recommendations in his favor, and in consideration of his own services in the Field, we authorize you to confer upon Conductor H. Bingham a Commission as Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment from the date of your receipt of this letter."

Bengal letter, No. 126; dated 27th May 1853.

Petition from Conductor H. Bingham, soliciting a Lieutenant's Commission on the Veteran Establishment.

The Commission of Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment, and the allowances to be drawn by Lieutenant Bingham, will have effect from the 31st ultimo, the date of receipt of the Honorable Court's despatch at this Presidency.

No. 924 of 1853.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, No 114, dated 21st September 1853, be published in General Orders:

38. "We concur with you in opinion that the Table No. 2, as referred to by you, should regulate the rates of gratuity allowed to the Widows and Children of Officer's killed in action, or who may die of wounds received in action, if their death took place within six months of being wounded. The same Table is, as stated in our letter No. 23 of 1848, to regular the issue of pay proper of the Regimental Rank of officers who are entitled only to pay and not to Regimental allowances. This does not apply to officers who receive consolidated allowances with pay, which allowances include Regimental allowances.

Letter dated 3rd June 1853, No. 129.

Correspondence relative to the rate at which the Gratuity of Pay to the Widows and Children of Officers killed in action should be paid.

39.—"In any respect in which the present communication alters the existing practice, the change is to be entirely prospective."

The Table No 2 of pay proper of European Commissioned Officers, above referred to, was published in General Orders by the Government of India, No. 350, dated 21st November 1845, and is entered at page 124 D, of the Code of Pay and Audit Regulations of 1849.

No. 925 of 1853.—The services of Lieutenant J. F. Pogson, of the Invalid Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 926 of 1853.—The following Notifications from the Foreign Department are republished in General

No. 4795, dated 11th November 1853.—The following promotions are made in the Infantry branch of Scindia's Contingent:—

3rd Regt. of Infantry.—Lieutenant J. S. Murray, Adjutant, to be second in Command.—5th Regiment of Infantry. Lieutenant J. H. Fitzgerald, Acting Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment to be Adjutant.—6th Regiment of Infantry.—Captain R. H. Sale, second in Command, to be Commandant. Lieut. A. G. Forsyth, Adjutant, to be second in Command.

No. 4796, dated 11th November 1853.—Major H. Grove, of the 68th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign his appointment as Commandant of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 4799, dated 11th November 1853.—Captain F. Shirreff, Second in Command of the Grenadier Regiment, Gwalior Contingent, has obtained leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st January to the 3rd March 1854, to visit the Presidency.

No. 927 of 1853.—The services of Lieutenant H. Hunter, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Fort William, 14th November 1853.

No. 929 of 1853.—The undermentioned Officer has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

Captain Edwin Shuckburgh Denniss, of the 62nd Regiment Native Infantry; date of arrival at Fort William, 8th November 1853.

Fort William, 15th November, 1853.

No 930 of 1853.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on fourlongh:—

Lieutenant Colonel James Alexander, C. B., of the Regiment of Artillery, and Surgeon David Woodburn, M. D., of the Medical Department, on private affairs.

No. 932 of 1853.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant Colonel John Hoggans, C. B., of the 45th Regiment N. I., to be a Brigadier of the second Class, from the date on which Brigadier R. Hawkes, who has obtained leave preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe may quit his command at Lucknow.

No. 933 of 1853.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

Captain George Walter William, 26th Regiment N. I., Captain James Townshend Daniell, 47th Regiment N. I. First Lieutenant William John Gray, Artillery, and Lieutenant Henry LePoer French, 35th Regiment Native (Light) Infantrya; die of arrival at Fort William, 12th November, 1853.

No. 934 of 1853.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:—

Captain and Brevet Major E. G. Austin, of Artillery, on Medical certificate.

Fort William, 15th November, 1853.

No. 936 of 1853.—Captain W. Lindsay, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General of the Cawnpore Division, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Pegu Division, from the date of departure from the Province of Captain W. T. Bruce, Her Majesty's 18th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and for the period during which the 10th Regiment Native Infantry shall remain in Pegu, but without prejudice to Captain Lindsay's permanent appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, Cawnpore Di-

Lieut. J. Ross, of the 71st Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Brigade Major to the Bengal Brigade at or near Meeaday, from the date of the departure of Captain G. F. S. Call, of Her Majesty's 18th Foot, Major

No. 937 of 1853.—The leave of absence granted to Captain R. W. H. Leycester, of the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to proceed from Rangoon to Calcutta, on private affairs, is extended from the 18th November 1853 to remain at Calcutta until the sailing of the ship "Nile."

No. 938 of 1853.—The undermentioned Officer has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

First Lieutenant John James Farrington, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 12th November, 1853.

No. 939 of 1853.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Brigadier W. H. Hewitt, Colonel of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General A. Roberts, C. B., who has applied for permission to proceed to Europe.

Fort William, 16th November 1853.

No. 941 of 1853.—The following Notifications, issued in orders by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces, are published in General

General Department, No 2095 A, dated 4th November 1853.—Major William Francis Grant, 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, with retrospective effect from the 14th ultimo, the date on which His Honor assumed charge of his duties under the orders of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council.

Judicial Department, No. 4200, dated 7th November 1853.—Assistant Surgeon E. Courtenay Thorp, M. D., to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Futtehpore.

General Department, No. 2107, dated 10th November 1853.—Major William Francis Grant, to be Post-master to the Camp of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces, on the approaching tour.

R. G. H. BIRCH, Lieut. Col.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 28th November, at Malabar Hill, lady Jackson, of a son. At Rajcote, on the 21st Nov., the wife of John Deas, Esq., Surgeon, 18th regiment, of a daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 26th, Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Tankaria, yesterday. Steamer Lowjee Family, H. Fox, from Surat yesterday. B. S. N. Co.'s Str. Victoria, C. Menesse, from Kurrachee 23rd Nov. Ship Arabian, B. Verrill, from Liverpool 13th July; spoke the Barque Duchess of Sutherland, on the 15th Sept. in lat. 31·00 South, long. 9·26 West, from London bound to Sydney. 27th, Ship Bushire Merchant, W. Y. Woodhouse, master, from Calcutta 28th October. Barque Eleanor, C. M. Stacks, from London 19th June. Ship Skimmer of the Seas, Thomas Mann, from Sunderland 18th July. French Ship Francois, Herve, J. Debein, master, from Calcutta 14th October. Ship Assaye, D. Mackenzie, from Greenock, Rothesay Bay, 18th July. 28th, Ship Tinto, J. Rodgers, from Liverpool 20th July. Steamer G. R. Clerk, J. Browne, from Surat yesterday. 29th, H. C. Steamer Queen, J. W. Young, from Kurrachee 26th Nov. at 5·30 P. M.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 26th, Ship Ghengis Khan, D. Bond, master, to Liverpool. 27th, Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat. Ship British Queen, H. W. Plain, to Liverpool. Ship Ingleborough, J. R. Rea, from Liverpool 16th June. 28th, H. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. E. N. Adams, to Suez. H. C. Steamer Semiramis, J. Frushard, to Vingorla and Kurrachee. Belgian Ship Henri Joseph, Charles Parmentier, master, to Antwerp. 29th, Brig Kerata Roodreen, Ally Coyah, nacoda, to Calicut. B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Victoria, C. Menesse, to Surat. Str. Lowjee Family, H. Fox, master, to Surat.

WE have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per Victoria, from Kurrachee:—Revd. A. Matchett; one European lady, and two children; and 9 natives.

Per Victoria, to Surat:—Revd. Mr and Mrs Clarkson; Lieutenant Blowers; and 100 natives.

Additional Passengers per Victoria:—C. Wilson, Esq.; Lieut. E. G. Goble, 14th regt. N. I. 2nd Class to Aden: Mr Conolly.

The following are the passengers who are proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Pottinger, to Galle &c., this day:—For Galle: Mr and Mrs Lloyd and child, and 3 native servants. For Calcutta: C. H. Cameron, Esq., C. S. For Singapore: Revd. M. Bernards; and 1 deck. For Hongkong: John Bowman, Esq. For Australia: Captain Berthon.

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